THE UN AND DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

A Sampling of

MAGAZINE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

placed by the Department of Public Information

From June 1990 through March 1991, the Public Service Announcement was published in over 30 weekly editions of Time Magazine covering virtually every country in Western Europe and Latin America as well as the United States, Canada and several South-east Asian countries. Overall, the message reached more than 40 different nations around the world in 1990. Newsweek and BusinessWeek have also published the announcement.

Food for the Soviets
INTERNATIONAL
WHAT IS
KUWAIT?
And is it worth
dying for?
READEX
FICHE

The United Nations Fights Drug Abuse Worldwide

A Global Response To A Global Problem

United Nations

Madonna à la Mondino

France's hottest rock stylist scores big with Justify My Love

As Madonna lip-synchs the words to Justify My Love, *she and a cast of androgynous models writhe in simulation of lesbianism, mild sadomasochism and group sex.*

A pretitied Prince reclines naked on a purple orchid for the cover of his album Lovesexy. *A curvaceous blond housewife wags her bottom as she scrubs a pot in the sink to the rhythm of the advertising theme song for France's Spontex kitchen sponge.*

These exercises in sexual-fantasy-as-commercial-come-on are the work of one man: Jean-Baptiste Mondino,

The famous art director and the video queen, together again

France's hottest rock stylist, photographer, advertising director and, above all, maker of innovative music videos. Steamy eroticism pays off. As the visionary behind the Madonna video that the U.S. music channel MTV recently banned because of its graphic sexual content, he no doubt guarantees her mammoth sales when the 4-min. 50-sec. tape is released worldwide this week. Asked whether she expects to make a lot of money from the controversy, Madonna smiles and chirps, "Yes. Aren't I lucky?"

Perhaps her first bit of luck was to recruit Mondino, 41, as her director. Others who have made Mondino's handpicked list of clients during his 10 years on the fast-cutting edge: Sting, Don Henley, David Bowie, Boy George. At one point Mondino's work was in such demand that he turned down two of the biggest names in popular music, Michael Jackson and Bruce Springsteen. Madonna is one of the few who have persuaded Mondino to break his rule not to work with the same person twice—he is afraid of repeating himself. "She is a bad girl," he said of Madonna in an interview, "and I am attracted to that."

Rock critics suggest that Mondino has an uncanny knack for making his images stand out in the awesome world of music videos. The typical Mondino production is a rapidly paced pastiche of the outlandish and the sexual, a spinning demimonde of street toughs and transsexual hussies. He blurs the camera to illustrate delirium, zooms in on strange faces, flashes from one scene to the next, conveying a kinetic sense of urgency. In *Justify My Love*, Madonna simulates copulation with her real-life boyfriend, Tony Ward, only to have it slide into a love scene with another man, who turns out to be a woman. Mondino also brings in his own imagist mascots, like the brief, backlit silhouette of a black male dancer resembling the one who appeared in the recent video for singer Neneh Cherry.

Music videos are but one creative outlet for Mondino, an Italian immigrant's son and high school dropout; his other occupations are fashion photography and advertising. The Spontex ad was hugely popular in France, recent campaigns for Kodak and Saint Laurent have won awards, and he is currently shooting for Lee Cooper jeans. Although he has been offered the chance, Mondino declines to do TV shows or movies. The director believes he cannot take the music video much further, but finds the profane world of rock irresistible. Says he: "The limit of advertising is that it never runs against the tide of society. Music and fashion, on the other hand, can be a counterculture." —**By Michael S. Serrill. Reported by Farah Nayeri Paris**

MEN OF THE YEAR

The Two
George Bushes

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Ellis Island, the gateway to America, circa 1905: lining up to change money

Law

Something for Everyone

America opens the door a bit wider for those eager to enter

By MARGUERITE JOHNSON

"The bill could hardly be more favorable to the Irish," pronounced Dublin's *Irish Times*. Hong Kong residents were equally jubilant, while in Los Angeles members of the Asian community breathed what someone called "a collective sigh of relief." The subject of such endorsement: the U.S. Immigration Act of 1990, whose provisions will begin to go into effect next October.

Described as the most comprehensive reform of U.S. immigration law in 66 years, the legislation increases the number of immigrants permitted to enter the country about 30% and opens the door wider for Europeans and skilled workers. It raises the overall number of new arrivals permitted to enter the country from 540,000 a year to 700,000 before setting a limit of 675,000 from 1995 on. That means 2.1 million people will be allowed to enter the U.S. between 1992 and 1995 in the first major expansion of the immigration system since 1965. The number of visas available for people with special skills will increase from 54,000 a year to 140,000.

In preparation for China's assumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, the bill doubles the number of visas for immigrants from the British territory from 5,000 to 10,000 and eventually expands it to 20,000 a year, giving Hong Kong the same treatment as a full-fledged country. In addition, the legislation authorizes 12,000 special-employee visas annually for three years for employees and dependents of Hong Kong–based U.S. companies; included are senior executives and managers. The validity of all visas issued in Hong Kong can be extended to the year 2002; until now most visas have remained valid for only four months from the date of issue.

For the average potential immigrant, the most important provision is the quota increase. Hong Kong, for instance, has a backlog of 103,000 immigration petitions; people in the so-called fifth-preference category—brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens—have been facing a waiting period of up to 20 years. One of the aims of the legislation is to work off this backlog before Hong Kong reverts to Chinese control.

The Irish lucked out, thanks to Senator Edward Kennedy, one of the architects of the bill. Irish immigrants will be able to draw a minimum of 48,000 visas over three years, out of the 120,000 set aside for citi-

WHO GETS THE BREAKS

Number of visas issued yearly

Aliens with "extraordinary ability" in arts, sciences, education, business or athletics
40,000

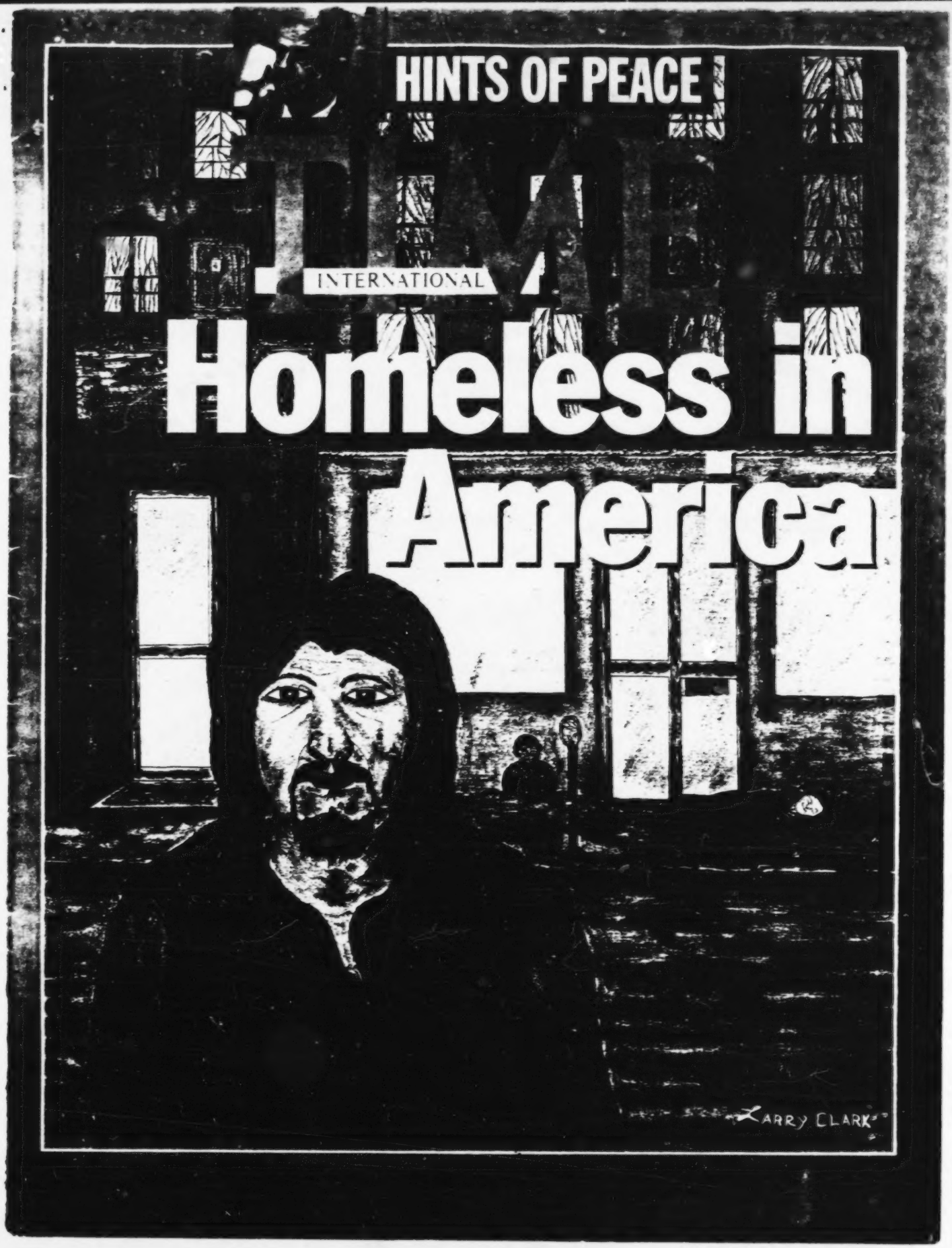
People with advanced degrees
40,000

Skilled workers
40,000

Investors contributing to the U.S. economy
10,000

Allocations for countries that had limited immigration under the old law, like Ireland, Poland and Italy
40,000

Overall cap for immigrants
700,000


HINTS OF PEACE
INTERNATIONAL
Homeless in America
LARRY CLARK

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Helping the addicts become useful citizens
ONU prepara iniciativa
Acción global contra la droga
l'argent de la drogue « blanchi » dans des cliniques
U.N. appeal against drugs
war on drugs needed
mundial
narcotráfico

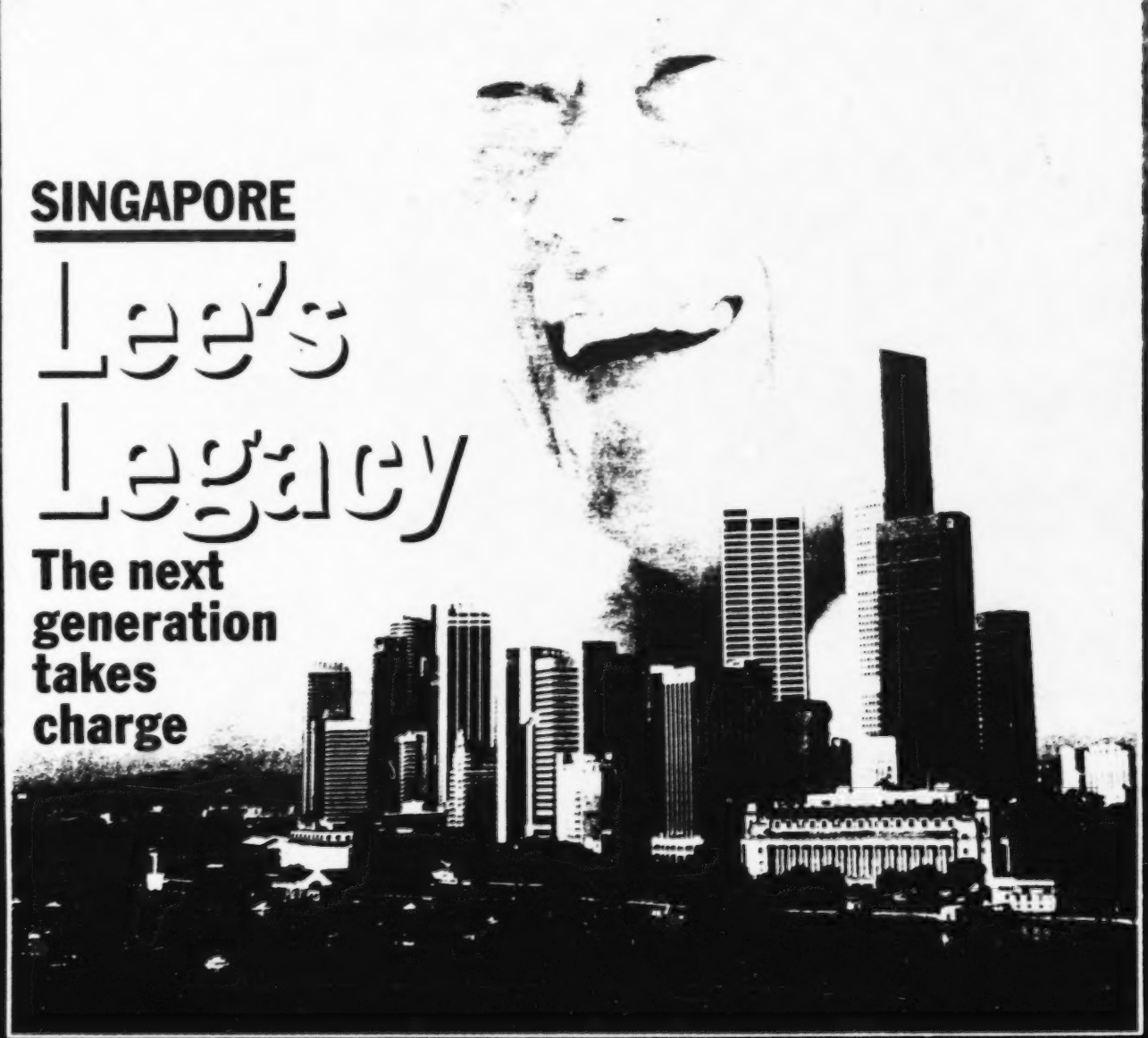
A Global Response To A Global Problem

United Nations

THATCHER: THE LADY BOWS OUT

HONG KONG

TIME
INTERNATIONAL



SINGAPORE

Lee's Legacy

The next generation takes charge

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United Nations

Creative director Dawn Mello: her mandate was to restore luster to the name

Makeover in Milan

As Gucci reinvents itself, some of the old becomes new

By BARBARA RUDOLPH

In its prime, back in the late 1950s and 1960s, Gucci defined chic. This was one of the great names in retailing, a symbol of luxury, elegance and quality. By the 1980s, however, the label had become tattered, a victim of sloppy manufacturing, countless knock-offs and feuds among the Gucci clan. Stylish women chose Chanel suits and Fendi handbags. But Gucci? Never.

Now they are coming back. Maurizio Gucci, 42, a grandson of the founder, last year took control of Guccio Gucci S.p.A., and is transforming the image of the 68-year-old company. With the support of Investcorp, a Bahrain-based investment firm that owns 50% of the business, Maurizio Gucci limited distribution to company-owned outlets; cutting off sales to department stores was necessary, he felt, to protect the image. He also pared the product line from 22,000 to 7,000 items; among the first to go were the cheap canvas pocketbooks with the double-G logo that were easily copied, and can still be found for $35 on U.S. street corners. Most important, Gucci hired Dawn Mello, 52, the former president of New York City's upscale Bergdorf Goodman department store, to become the new creative director of the Milan-based firm. Her mandate: restore luster to the Gucci name.

Though the tall and elegant Mello was widely respected as an experienced retailer, some people in the industry assumed that she was taking on a lost cause. "She can never turn things around," said a U.S. apparel executive at the time. "The name is too far gone." Mello, who remembers saving her lunch money as a young woman to buy Gucci's famous half-moon-shaped leather hobo bag, set out to rebuild the company by drawing on its successful past. Where other executives might have launched elaborate market research projects and pored over computer printouts, Mello immersed herself in the firm's extensive archives. Gradually her concept of a Gucci for the '90s took shape. "Gucci should be classic," she says today, "but with an edge. It should not be boring."

Out of the past came the hobo bag, which had not been sold since 1975. At $565, the new bag has become one of the two top Gucci offerings in U.S. stores. The other is the bamboo-handle leather bag, created in 1957. It is larger, has a shoulder strap and comes in calfskin leather ($895) and crocodile ($8,000).

Mello also introduced what for Gucci was a radical concept: color. Along with traditional browns and blacks, suede moccasins (price: $265) are available in such offbeat shades as bubble-gum pink and mustard yellow. To restore old-fashioned

Maurizio Gucci: hoping for no more trouble

WAR ON DRUGS: WHY THE U.S. IS LOSING

TIME

INTER

The Lady Bows Out

LETTERS

THE CHUNNEL CONNECTION

"Thank God that England is now linked to Europe. Nothing is more symbolic of European reconciliation."

Miles Lockwood
Upper Basildon, England

Yes, the completion of the Channel Tunnel is in sight, but as an underground link it may already be insufficient [Nov. 12]. Worse, it could become a sitting target for political terrorists; a serious attack could destroy it, and a minor one could result in surveillance and searching so time consuming as to render the system useless. In a few years Britain will be an integral part of Europe and will set about building the first of several surface links improving motorway and rail links. No doubt we shall need European Community funding and technology to help us.

Joyce and Derek Davis
Carnforth, England

For centuries the Channel served as England's defense from a string of aggressors, and it probably is the physical boundary that has most altered the course of world history. Without it the development of democracy might have been snuffed out, certainly delayed. It was described after World War II as the "most effective tank barrier in Europe." But today we have more civilized ways of resolving disputes. Thank God that England is now linked to Europe. Nothing is more symbolic of European reconciliation.

Miles Lockwood
Upper Basildon, England

Ready for War

What is all the fuss about Kuwait [Nov. 12]? The crisis has nothing to do with humanity; it is about the economic effect of Iraq's action on the price of oil. How can politicians go on TV and say, "An aggressor should not take a country by force. This is a breach of human rights"? Rubbish! This is about the world economy. Bush is conning the American people.

Tim Hunt
Watford, England

The U.S. broke several international laws by invading Grenada and Panama and by bombing Tripoli. Now it condemns Iraq for invading Kuwait. The U.S. is not the best example of a peace advocate. One time it's a peace preacher, the next time a peace breacher. It is like a chameleon.

Mohamed Abdalla
Bergharen, the Netherlands

Jordan's Role

We of the Arab world feel frustrated with leaders like Jordan's King Hussein, whose actions are certainly motivated by his desire to remain in power [Nov. 5]. Kuwait has been brutally invaded and annexed by Saddam Hussein. His devastating expansionist ambitions seem endless, and it is Jordan that may be his next target. It is a shame for King Hussein to refer to Saddam as "this new phenomenon" in the Arab world, unless the King believes dictatorship, ruthlessness and naked aggression are practices that Arabs should uphold and adhere to.

Maha Altorki
Rome

I am surprised that King Hussein seems to believe the invasion of Kuwait resulted from an undefined border line. Saddam's "square one" is an abyss of his own creation. It is the result of his endless ambitions and disregard for any human value. Saddam is not a leader Arabs or Muslims yearn to have. No p.r. campaign could improve the devil-signed painting he has made of my country, Kuwait.

Kanmah Mado
Monthey, Switzerland

Racism in America

South African author Mark Matha Bane's observation of the racial inequities rampant in American society is not news [Nov. 12]. His visionary appeal to the black community is: Could his be the voice of

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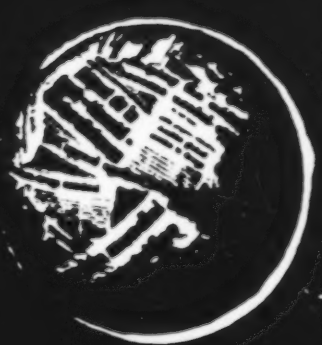

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United Nations

AMERICAN SCENE

Farmington, New Mexico

Caught Between Earth and Sky

Nearing its 15th anniversary, a unique Navajo prep school may have to close its doors for lack of funds and a place to call home

By RICHARD STENGEL

"It was the medicine men," the teacher tells the class. "Who came up with the religious beliefs that are the backbone of our Navajo culture." Lloyd House speaks in a gravelly voice, has a boxer's much broken nose and wears a traditional turquoise necklace around his neck. "The medicine man we are talking about today was called Naahwiitbiihi—which means the man who always wins." Sounds like Frank Sinatra, doesn't it?" he says, and chuckles.

The high school students, all Navajos, all shy and soft-spoken, all wearing high-topped sneakers and distressed blue jeans, don't seem to know or care who Ol' Blue Eyes is. On this spring day they are more interested in completing their model hogans, the round, age-old Navajo structures whose doorways must always face east, the direction of dawn, the region of all beginnings.

Until last summer, House, a former Marine Corps and All-Service welterweight boxing champion, was one of two instructors in Navajo language and culture at the Navajo Academy in Farmington, N. Mex. This fall there are three, but House is no longer among them. The academy draws its students from the stark, mostly desolate Navajo reservation next to the charm-free oil-and-gas town. The school has a Navajo headmaster and an all-Navajo board of trustees. It is the only Native American college-preparatory boarding school in the U.S.

The academy, which will celebrate its 15th anniversary at the end of this school year, has 176 students in grades 7 through 12. Almost all are Navajos—the Dine as they call themselves, which means the "People." This year there are also three Anglos, as whites around here are invariably called. Nestled against a high shelf of rock, the school consists of a snug quadrangle of dilapidated buildings on the grounds of a turn-of-the-century Methodist mission. It has a pleasant atmosphere and, if you blur your eyes a bit, looks like a down-at-the-heels New England prep school transferred to a bleak section of the Southwest.

The school was started in 1976 at the time when the Indian Self-Determination Act was passed, when the Federal Government was encouraging Native Americans to take their education into their own

On borrowed time? Between classes, some academy students do last minute homework in the central quadrangle on the school campus.

The school aimed to create a generation of Indian leaders who would understand the outside world, not envy it

GORBACHEV'S WINTER BLUES
MALAYSIA
INTERNATIONAL
After the Fall
A year later, the shadow of reality hangs over Eastern Europe

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RFE's Munich headquarters: Need it go the way of the dodo bird?

A Capitalist Tool Lives On

Radio Free Europe survives the end of the conflict that created it

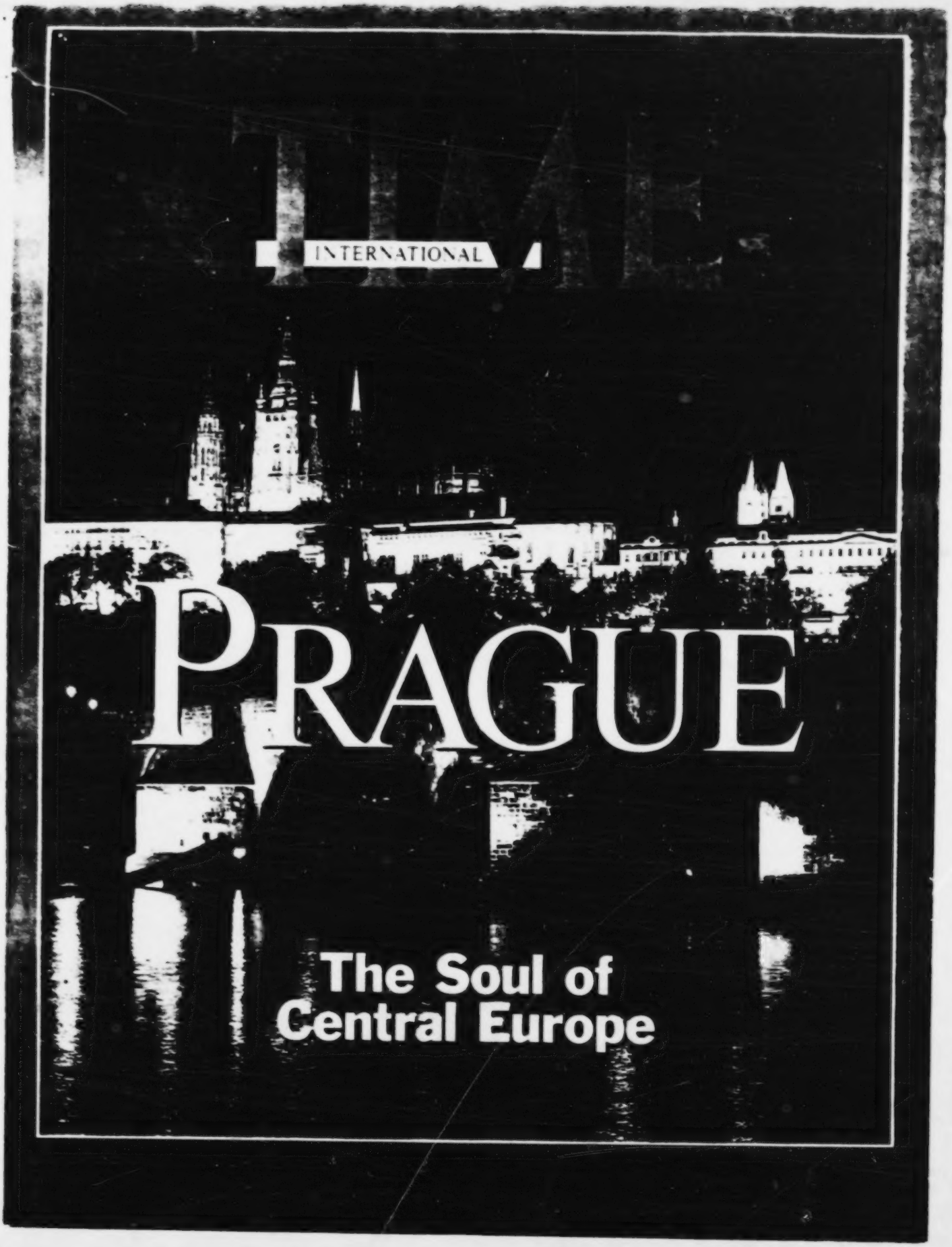
If a disease is eradicated, has the raison d'être of an organization founded solely to help wipe it out also ceased to exist? That dilemma occasionally faces charities that deal with such nearly vanquished afflictions as polio and smallpox. Recently it has seemed applicable to a U.S. government-funded corporation created to fight what Washington always regarded as a political illness: communism. Radio Free Europe and its affiliate, Radio Liberty, were quintessential creations of the cold war, founded to serve as voices of the free world to captive East European nations. Now that communism has vanished from much of the region and is no longer totalitarian in most of the rest, the argument is, should RFE/RL go the way of the dodo bird?

President Pell

Apparently the answer is no, or at least not yet. The broadcasts suffered temporary losses in listenership as East Europeans switched to uncensored local stations, but of late the ratings have rebounded. In part, the comeback reflects the opening of RFE/RL bureaus in Budapest, Prague and Warsaw and the hiring of about 50 East European journalists, who provide an immediacy of reportage that employees based in Munich cannot match. Equally important is the fact that lack of government control does not guarantee fair and objective news coverage. Many media outlets in the region, contends RFE/RL President Eugene Pell, "revel in the excitement of expressing an opinion, any opinion" and make no effort at broad-based reporting.

At worst, RFE/RL is being tolerated by nations that previously jammed its signals; at best it is being actively encouraged to keep broadcasting. Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall has said RFE/RL can provide a standard for quality [illegible] in healthy competition with [illegible] journalists." Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel has declared that such broadcasters from the West "are far more [illegible] qualified to give information [illegible] other mass media. [illegible] vened last summer [illegible] behalf to arrange the [illegible] three medium-wave transmitters, which reach far more listeners in Czechoslovakia than do shortwave facilities.

Largely because of [illegible] support, there is little pressure from the U.S. Congress to trim RFE/RL's $200 million annual budget. The agency's long-term future, however, is clouded by a presidential commission, possibly with a view to developing a working relationship with the Voice of America, a branch of the U.S. Information Agency. Many RFE/RL employees are less than enthusiastic at that prospect. They regard the VOA, which by law must "strengthen foreign understanding and support for U.S. policies and actions," as essentially a Washington mouthpiece and their own agency as a service that produces a high-quality substitute for the local media. One possibility, in areas where RFE/RL is sufficiently popular and where legal requirements can be met, would be to privatize its service and accept local advertising. If nothing else, it would be a way to demonstrate capitalism in action. ■


INTERNATIONAL
PRAGUE
The Soul of
Central Europe

Small-Screen View of a Titan

IN ALL HIS GLORY: THE LIFE OF WILLIAM S. PALEY
by Sally Bedell Smith; Simon & Schuster; 582 pages; $29.95

By RICHARD ZOGLIN

In the summer of '27 Sam Paley, a Philadelphia cigar manufacturer, paid $50 a week to a fledgling Pathfinder singing-radio star—one of Tin Pan Alley's hottest—to perform at *The La Palina Hour*, a musical-variety show that would advertise his cigars. His son Bill, a company vice president, objected to the decision, which had been made while he was traveling in Europe. But years later, when William S. Paley recalled that early encounter with radio, the story had changed. *He* was the one,

Tarnished hero: the CBS chairman in 1979

Paley said, who started the radio show—while his *father* was traveling in Europe.

A case of faulty memory? Or conscious mythmaking? Either way, the anecdote sets the tone for Sally Bedell Smith's big, bruising portrait of the late CBS founder. Her book charts Paley's extraordinary career, from his purchase of a small group of radio stations in 1928 through his nurturing of CBS to become America's pre-eminent broadcast organization to his long, long goodbye and final, reluctant embracing of new owner Laurence Tisch. But in stark contrast to the encomiums written and uttered after his death last month, Smith's biography cuts a broadcast titan down to portable-TV size. Maybe smaller.

In Smith's telling, Paley consistently inflated his own achievements and minimized the contributions of others. A pioneer in television? The CBS chief actually tried to obstruct the new medium's development, fearing it would cut into his radio profits. Champion of U.S. broadcasting's most respected news organization? Paley acquiesced to blacklisting in the 1950s and canceled Edward R. Murrow's *See It Now* because he feared it was too nettlesome to the Eisenhower Administration. As a decision maker, Paley was cautious and vacillating; underlings snickered over his frequent "540-degree turns." Some of his most decisive moves—like dumping Walter Cronkite from the anchor booth at the 1964 Democratic Convention—were the most ill-advised.

The private Paley appears even less admirable. An inveterate social-climber, he downplayed his Jewish heritage in a quest for acceptance by the Wasp upper crust. Despite two beautiful and socially accomplished wives, he chased women relentlessly. He was aloof with employees, cold to his children and lavish in his personal lifestyle. "Paley," says Smith, "was as spoiled as a man could be."

In All His Glory is an impressive, meticulously researched work of broadcast history as well as a piquant glimpse inside CBS's corporate culture. Especially poignant is Smith's description of the complex relationship between Paley and Frank Stanton, the longtime president and "conscience" of CBS, who was crushed when Paley cast him aside rather than accept him as successor. It was a pattern that would be repeated with one heir apparent after another. By the end of his reign, Smith says bluntly, Paley, well into his 80s, "had become an albatross for the network."

And by the end of this nearly 800-page biography, a reader may wonder just how this Paley fellow ever got so far. Smith makes ritual bows toward his personal charm and "genius for mass programming." But concrete examples are scarce. More typically, we hear of the deals Paley botched, the employees he treated badly and the hit CBS shows, like *All in the Family* and *The Dukes of Hazzard*, that he initially opposed. Even in victory—like his famous talent raids of the late 1940s, when CBS wooed Jack Benny, Edgar Bergen and other big stars away from NBC—Paley seems curiously passive and remote. (His role is described in phrases like "Paley agreed instantly" and "Paley loved the idea.") Smith's workmanlike prose fails to give her main character the fascination of either his triumphs or his flaws. It is, perhaps, the quintessential TV story. Not heroic epic, not tragic drama; just a good soap opera. ■

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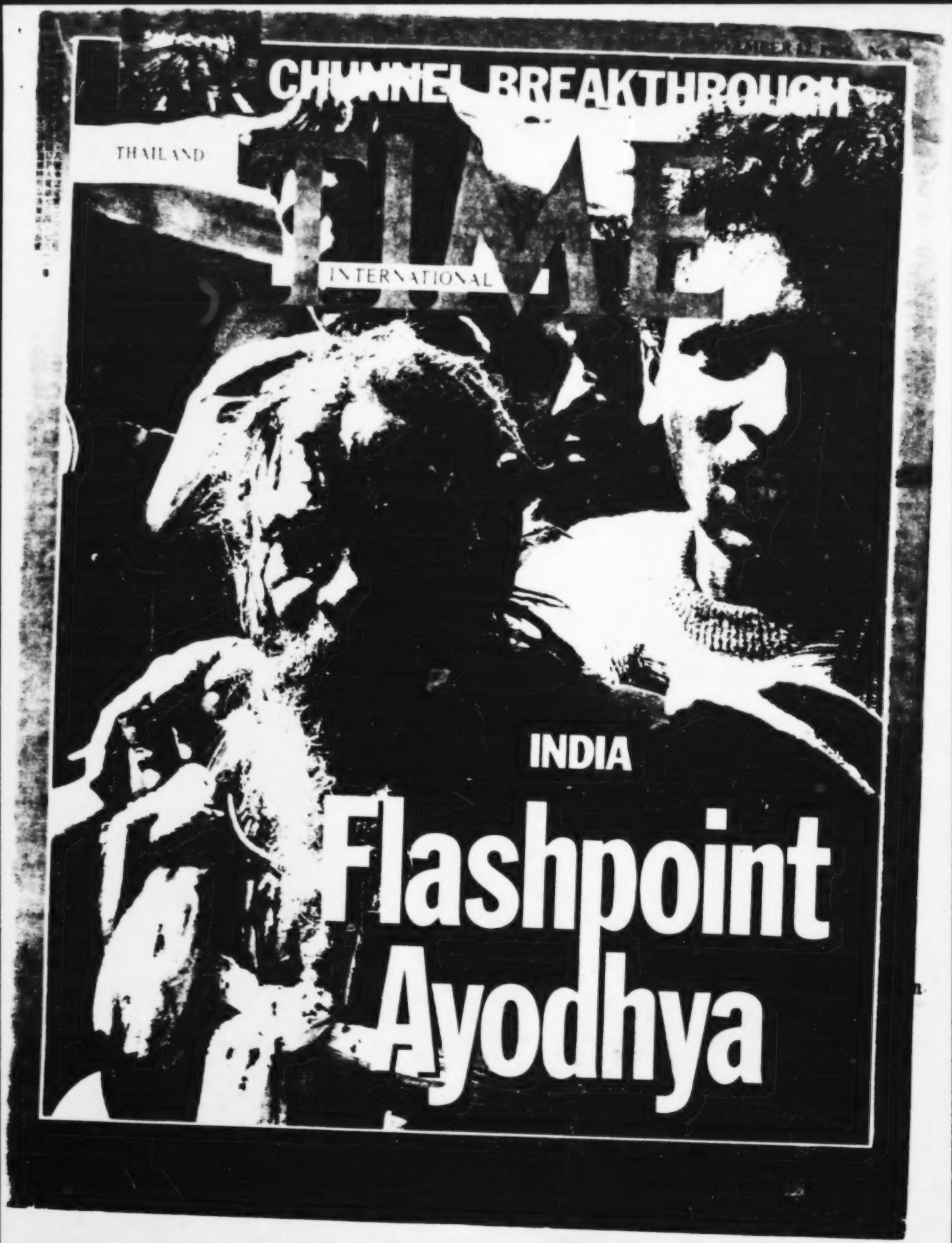
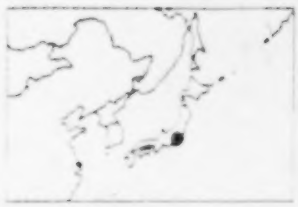

CHUNNEL BREAKTHROUGH
THAILAND
TIME
INTERNATIONAL
INDIA
Flashpoint
Ayodhya

SCENE

Utsunomiya, Japan



On a Speeding Bullet

Faced with exorbitant Tokyo housing costs, growing numbers ride the high-speed shinkansen

By SEIICHI KANISE

It is only 6:30 a.m., but the crowd at the Utsunomiya railway station, 110 km north of Tokyo, is well into the swing of things. "I usually ride in the first car," says Kenji Hara, 45, to a friend, as he points toward other business-suited commuters who are also scurrying to position themselves on the platform.

What is so unusual about the scene is that the Tokyo-bound express rolling into the station is not a crammed commuter run but the *shinkansen*, the sleek green-and-ivory "bullet" train. "This is how I commute to the office every day," says Hara, a biotechnology expert at Kao, a soap and toiletries manufacturer. Once aboard the streamliner, which runs at speeds of up to 240 km/h, almost everyone settles into a comfortable reclining seat and relaxes for the 50-min. trip to Tokyo's Ueno station. Some of the commuters have even formed an informal group to compare notes on the train in the morning and have a few drinks together at night on the way home.

Hara and most of his fellow passengers belong to a new tribe of long-distance commuters—*shinkansen tsukin-sha*—who either have chosen to live outside metropolitan Tokyo or have been compelled to do so by the capital's exorbitant housing costs. Necessity is the mother of long-distance commuting.

The trend, which started some time back, accelerated this year when more and more companies, including Kao, Hitachi, Toshiba, Nissan, Kirin and Shiseido, began to cover the cost of *shinkansen* commuting. Their objective is to keep valuable employees on the payroll during a severe labor shortage. Recent surveys show that 50 out of 300 major Japanese firms now cover such commuting costs, in whole or in part, averaging 10 *shinkansen* commuters per company.

The exact number of commuters is hard to estimate, but according to Japan Railways, sales of one-month and three-month *shinkansen* tickets, known as FLEX commuter passes, have more than doubled in the past few years, to about 50,000. Railway officials say growth has been particularly sharp since early 1989, when the ceiling for untaxed company-paid commuter expenses was raised from $205 to $394 a month.

The high-speed intercity trains, which fan out from the capital in three directions—to Hakata, 875 km southwest; Niigata, 260 km northwest; and Morioka, 455 km north—have expanded the commuting range of Tokyo employees to areas that were unthinkable in the past. Yukiko Ishikawa, 29, a product planner for a cosmetics-manufacturing company, Shiseido, gave up her tiny $500-a-month apartment in Tokyo last March to move to a much larger home at the foot of Mount Fuji, 100 km southwest. She now commutes on the *shinkansen* at company

Commuting to Tokyo at 240 km/h on the sleek green-and-ivory train

"I can read, relax or work with a laptop computer."

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INDIA: STRUGGLE FOR SACRED GROUND

TIME

INTERNATIONAL

Hello! Allô!

The Chunnel Connection

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United Nations

The church at Pojorita refurbished, where religious freedoms flower

A Monastery Returns to Life

Romania's churches recover from an era of repression

By JOHN BORRELL POJORITA

In the tiny tin-roofed church in a forest clearing 1,400 m high in the Carpathian Mountains, a monk prays before an altar crowded with icons. His silent devotions are accompanied by the sounds of hammering and sawing as workmen and other monks outside restore the monastery's living quarters and build a new retaining wall.

It is the first time in 28 years that the Pojorita Monastery near Vatra Dornei in Romanian Moldavia has bustled so. Closed by the Communists in 1962, Pojorita is one of 50 monasteries in Moldavia to reopen this year as the Romanian Orthodox Church takes advantage of the religious freedoms that followed the ouster last December of dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. They include the right not only to re-establish scores of monasteries but also to provide religious instruction in state schools for the first time in decades. Priests are now allowed to visit previously out-of-bounds prisons, hospitals and orphanages. "The church has grown enormously in influence this past year," says Father Ioan Sauca of the Patriarchate in Bucharest.

Its influence might be even greater but for a patchy record of opposition to Ceausescu and his predecessors. While many individual priests spoke out against Communist excesses, the hierarchy of the Romanian Orthodox Church, which claims three-quarters of the country's 23 million people as adherents, was frequently accused of collaboration with the dictator. So, however, were the leaders of other churches, including the Hungarian Reformed Church, Romania's largest Protestant denomination. Romania's churches appear to have been as compromised as those in the Soviet Union and more than those in any other East bloc country. The charges of collaboration range from agreeing to shut down churches to supplying information gained in confessionals to the Securitate, Ceausescu's secret police. Even as the revolution closed in on the dictator last December, the Romanian Orthodox Patriarch, Teoctist, sent him a routine telegram of support. Only a day before Ceausescu fell, Bishop Laszlo Papp of the Hungarian Reformed Church in Oradea charged that Pastor Laszlo Tokes had created a "shameful campaign against Romania" when his defiant stand against the authorities in Timisoara sparked the initial uprising.

Teoctist apologized and resigned after

Monks at prayer after a hard day's work

Silent devotions, sounds of hamm[illegible]

Gloom over the Gulf

TIME

INTERNATIONAL

THE WORLD'S WATER

A PRECIOUS RESOURCE GETS SCARCER

The United Nations Fights Drug Abuse Worldwide

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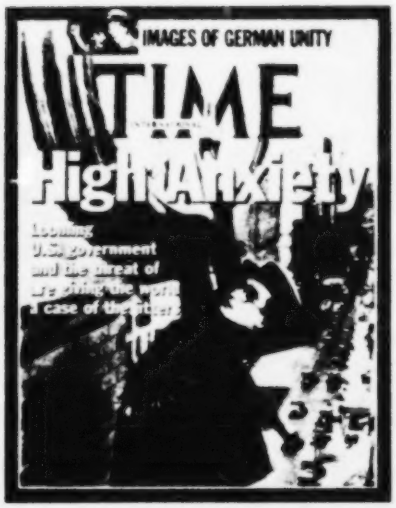
United Nations

LETTERS

HIGH ANXIETY

"A global slump isn't the end of the world, but it signals the need for reason and integrity."

Jack Pope
San Francisco



Who is to blame for the mess the budget is in [Oct. 15]? None other than the American voter. By choosing symbol over substance, pocketbook instead of policy, Americans have voted irresponsibly. Hands up, those of you who actually believed the promise of "no new taxes."

Matt McCarthy
Suffern, N.Y.

The folks I hear squawking the most about their tax burden are those in the best position to afford it. The wealthy could certainly set the tone by paying willingly. We need models of morality, maturity and sharing. I hope the richest take the lead.

Rebecca M. Hammond
Denver

The budget fiasco in Washington reminds me of the English nursery tale of Chicken Little, who got hit on the head by an acorn and ran around crying, "The sky's a-falling." In fact, the sky is falling on all of us, but heads in Washington are too thick to feel it!

Susan Downing
St. Paul, Minn.

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Who Needs the Hubble?

A new generation of telescopes may do the job from the ground

In the first harsh light of revelation, news that the Hubble Space Telescope was flawed appeared to be an unmitigated disaster. Because the telescope's main light-focusing mirror had been precision ground to the wrong specifications, the U.S. had evidently spent $1.5 billion on an instrument that may never take the promised supersharp pictures of the heavens.

Now the situation does not look so bleak. The Hubble blunder is a serious setback, but NASA engineers have found ways to computer-enhance the telescope's images so that they are not as blurry as the first ones received. More important, in the 12 years it took to develop and launch the Hubble, the technology of ground-based telescopes has rapidly improved. In fact, techniques under development could enable earthbound telescopes to do many things the Hubble was supposed to do.

Scientists wanted a telescope in space so that the instrument would be free from temperature changes and the pull of gravity, both of which can subtly distort the shape of earthbound mirrors. They also wanted it to rise above earth's turbulent atmosphere, whose constant roiling makes the stars appear to flicker. But scientists have learned to make mirrors that can change their shapes, enabling ground-based telescopes to overcome the problems of gravity and temperature fluctuations. Soon it may be possible to compensate for the atmosphere's turbulence as well.

The best example of a shape-changing "active optics" mirror is the one in the European Southern Observatory's New Technology Telescope in La Silla, Chile. Pistons attached to the thin mirror can flex it in and out until a star is as focused as possible. The NTT has already produced some of the sharpest images ever taken from the ground. A comparable system will be used in other projects, including the giant Keck Telescope under construction atop Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

Active-optics mirrors can refocus in seconds, but the atmosphere's turbulence can make a star seem to flicker hundreds of times a second. Compensating for flicker calls for a still experimental system called adaptive optics. Different versions of the equipment are being developed at the University of Hawaii and Johns Hopkins University, Hawaii and Europe.

Adaptive optics depends on locking star light focused by a telescope's main mirror and bouncing it off just another mirror before studying the image. The additional mirror is made of a superflexible material—plastic, in the Johns Hopkins device. A light sensor monitors a reference star within the telescope's field of view and looks for the shimmering caused by currents in the atmosphere. When the sensor detects disturbances, it sends signals to electrodes flexing the plastic mirror. The electrodes create electric fields that make the plastic bulge or dip, canceling out the flicker. Both the Hawaii and Johns Hopkins teams expect to test their mirrors early in 1991. If they work, the adaptive-optics systems could be used on virtually any existing telescope.

For all its problems, the Hubble will not be a total waste of money. As it is, the telescope is unsurpassed in the detection of ultraviolet light. And if NASA is able to send up astronauts to fix the Hubble's flawed mirror—a mission tentatively planned for 1993—the telescope should be able to take somewhat sharper pictures than adaptive-optics systems can. But whether or not the repair effort succeeds, astronomers can count on seeing better and better images of the heavens from earth's surface. —By Michael D. Lemonick

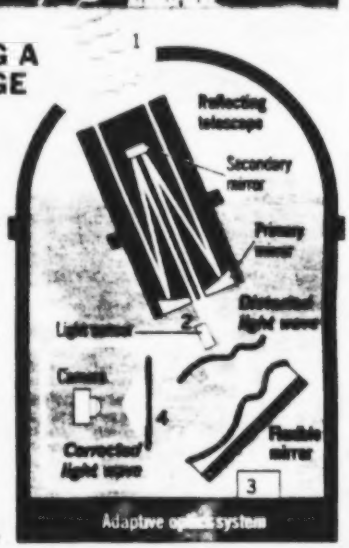
SHARPENING A STAR'S IMAGE

1 When light waves pass through the atmosphere, they are distorted.

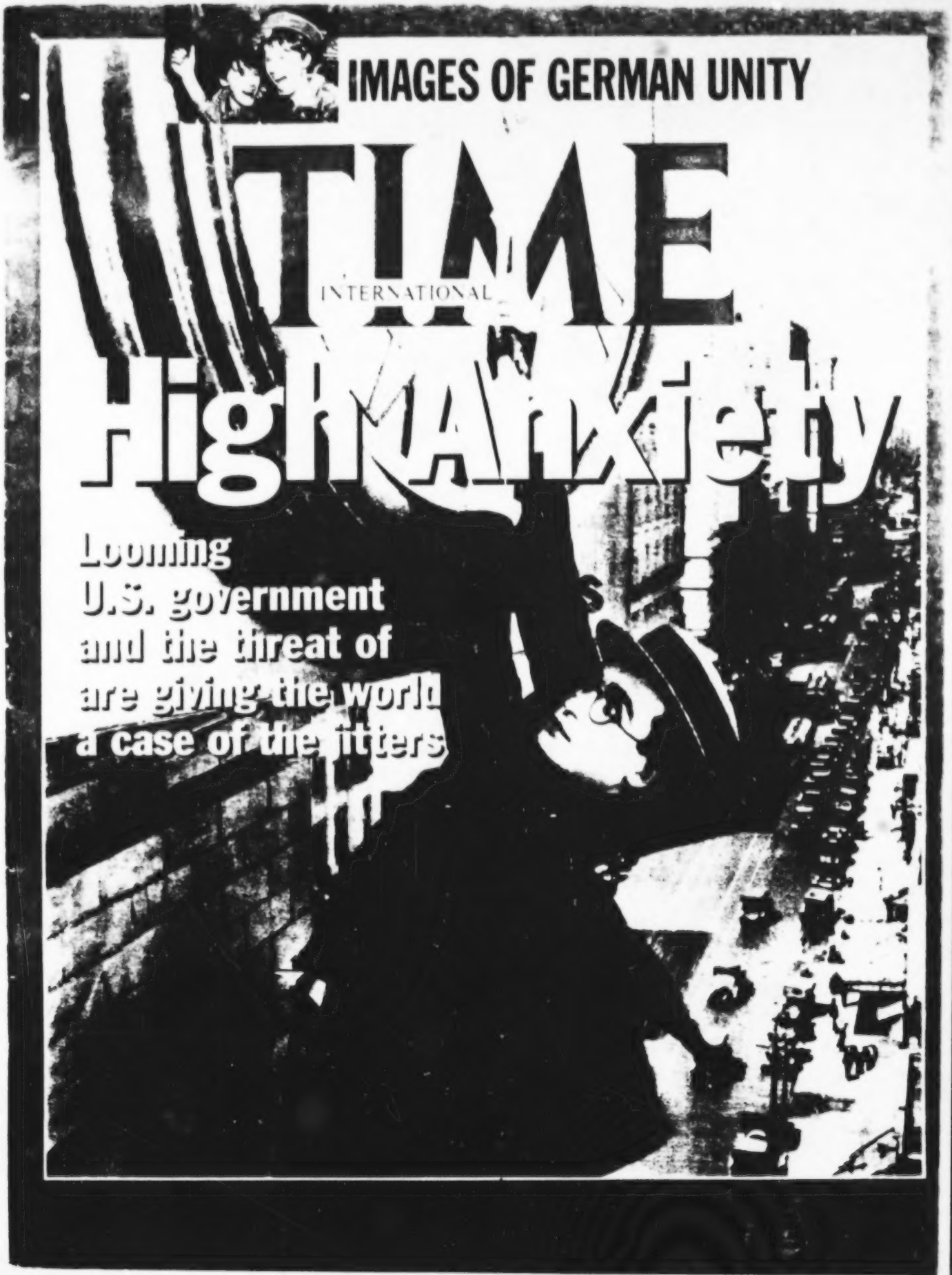
2 A light sensor detects the distortion and relays the information to a computer.

3 The computer sends signals to electrodes on the flexible mirror, causing it to bulge and dip.

4 By constantly changing shape, the flexible mirror corrects the distortions in the light.



TIME Diagram by Steve Hart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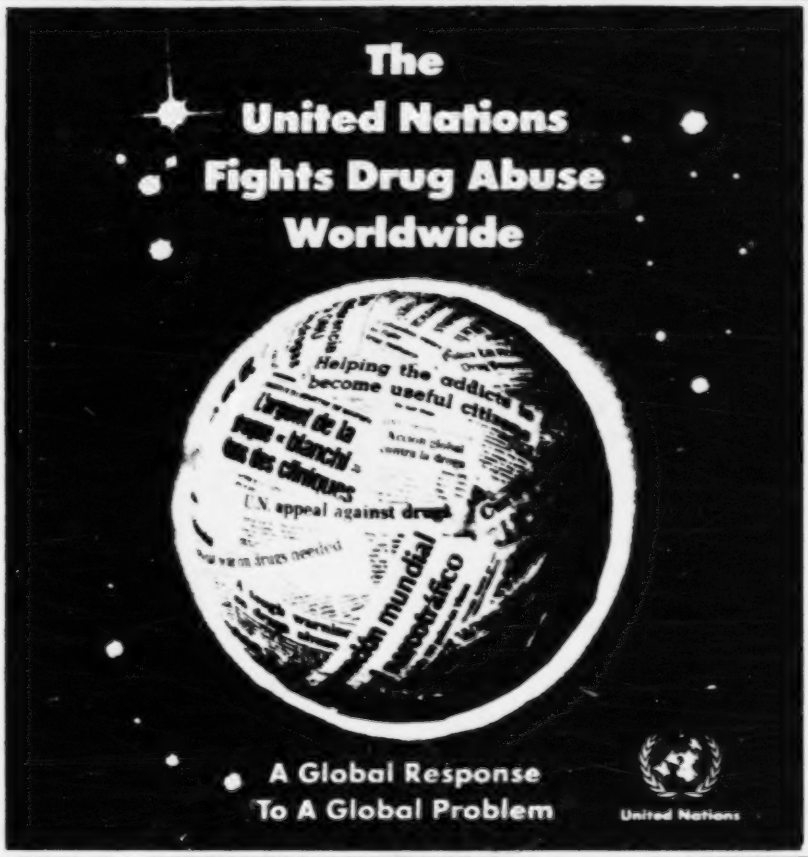
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Abortion's Most Wrenching Questions

Should parents have a say? What about rape victims?

Vol. [illegible] No. 2

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

COVER: Should parents have a say in a teenager's decision to end her pregnancy? Do rape victims have special rights?

Those wrenching questions are at the heart of a new battle over abortion. ▶ **George Bush,** going back on a campaign promise, says yes to the *T* word. ▶ A TIME contributor's harrowing account of being trapped in **Santa Barbara's fire storm.**

20

WORLD: The Meech Lake accord is dead, and Canad must begin to design its future

Quebeckers are frustrated after years of wearying constitutional debate, but the province's status remains uncertain. Th country must rethink what form of government will take the 123-year-old confederation into the next century. ▶ A interview with **Quebec Premier Robe Bourassa.**

10

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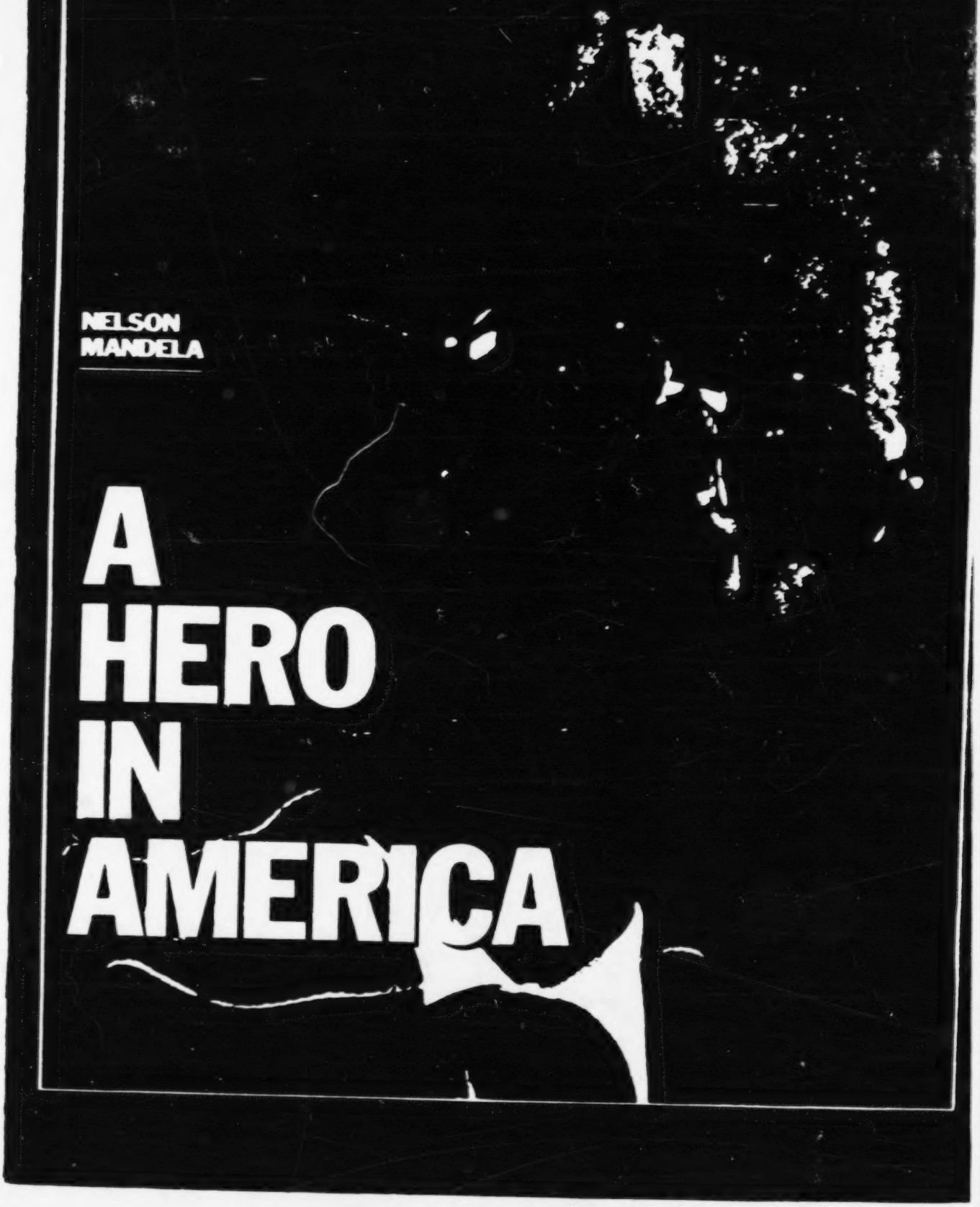
Iran's Terror Quake



NELSON MANDELA

A HERO IN AMERICA

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

COVER: Nelson Mandela arrives in the U.S. and gets a hero's welcome

Free at last after 27 years, the antiapartheid leader is raising funds for the cause of racial justice and seeking continued U.S. pressure on the government in Pretoria. But Americans want something from him too: a chance to lay eyes on the mythical figure whose plight rekindled the civil rights movement. Politicians of all races hurry to pose with him, while community leaders draw inspiration, and status, from proximity to him. ► In South Africa the question is whether sanctions, given President F.W. de Klerk's reforms, should be eased.

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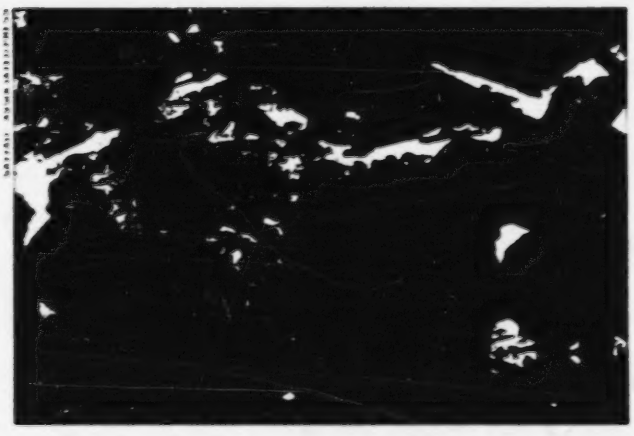

WORLD: An awesome earthquake claims at least 45,000 lives in Iran

In a single excruciating minute, the jolt turns a prosperous agricultural belt into a wasteland of flattened concrete-block houses and apartments. Though it refused to accept blood donations, the Tehran government accepts aid from the U.S. and other Western nations.

22

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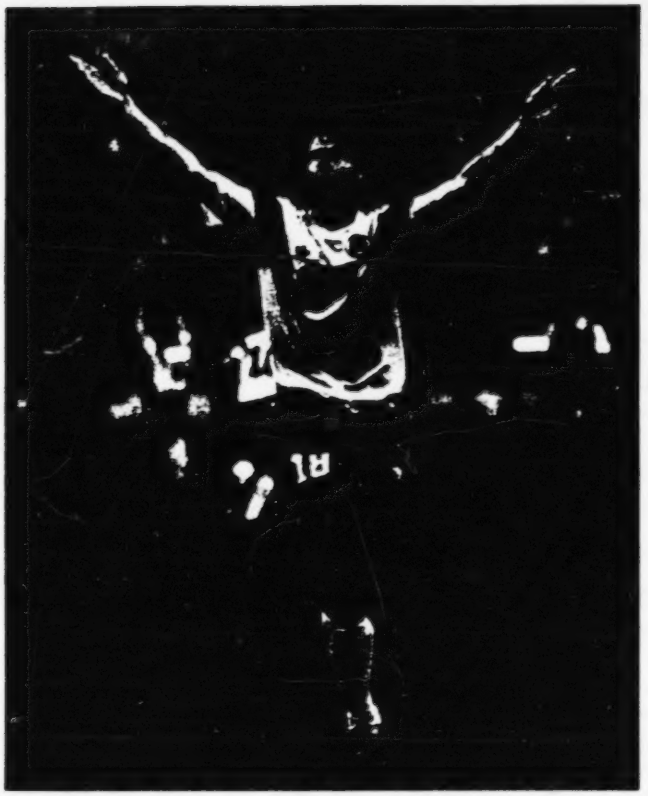

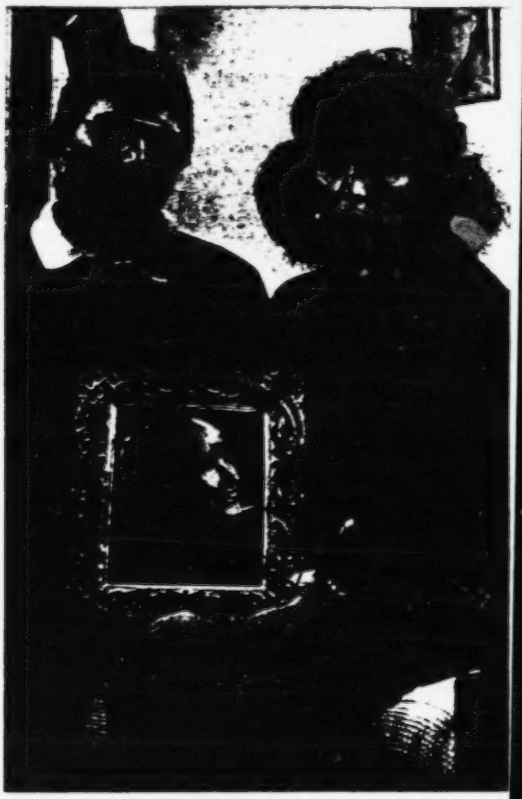

COVER: The Mondiale is one sweet dream, perhaps the best in the modern era

Italy's World Cup tournament looks like the success story of the year. A triumphal African progress, a successful (so far) Italian team and a relatively hooligan-free (so far) competition are major elements in a winning scenario.

36

UNITED STATES: The battle lines in the debate over abortion are redefined

The Supreme Court upheld a Minnesota law requiring unwed teenagers to notify both parents before an abortion, if the law also allows minors to go to a judge instead. Louisiana made abortion a crime unless the mother's life is in danger. It allows no exception for victims of rape or incest.

20

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DOES MORE DEMOCRACY MEAN ECONOMIC REFORM?
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DRUGS:

A GLOBAL PROBLEM REQUIRING A GLOBAL RESPONSE

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serving health benefits—after costs for management had been cut. A few executives tied white flags to their car antennas after the strike ended.

At the moment, morale problems are being overshadowed by accusations of overcharges by Nynex Materiel Enterprises Co. The unregulated unit was supposed to save money for the phone companies by buying in bulk. Instead, it... But it also routinely marked up prices... in some cases by up to 2,000 ... according to former employees who have testified before the New York State Public Service Commission. Now, Nynex says it has funded $45 million at the end of 1989 and is prepared to refund $28 million more now. That's not enough for New York Attorney General Robert Abrams, who says the overcharges may have amounted to "hundreds of millions of dollars."

HIKE DELAY. Unfortunately for Ferguson, he can't say it all happened on someone else's watch. He was president of New York Telephone in 1984, and he wrote a memo ordering employees to buy supplies through Enterprises when possible. That's not wrong in itself, but former employees say it discouraged the phone companies from shopping around—and made it easy for Enterprises to charge high prices.

Nynex tried to end state probes of Enterprises with a deal to put purchasing under regulators' control. But on Feb. 5, a New York State administrative law judge, Michael Harrison, worried that, saying too many questions remain unanswered. If the PSC agrees, New York Telephone may have to undergo its first public hearings over a rate increase since 1985, dredging up new facts about Enterprises. New York Tel had hoped to win a $440 million rate increase in 1991 and then win a regulatory switch to a cap on its prices, instead of on its profits, which would let it boost earnings as it cuts costs. But those goals are now in jeopardy.

It's an unaccustomed position for Ferguson, a tough competitor who nosed out William G. Burns last summer to succeed Delbert C. "Bud" Staley. Ferguson spent most of three decades with Michigan Bell Telephone Co. before becoming president of New York Telephone in 1983. At both companies, he won a reputation as an involved, hands-on manager—and "astute," one former employee says.

Ferguson says his strategy for rebuilding Nynex hinges on earning the trust of customers, knowing the market, providing top products and services, innovating, and cutting costs. The first step—and most difficult—may be to win back employee trust. Job specifications for many CWA members were tightened

BURNING THE FLAG
What are the limits of free speech?

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